

BOROUGH OF LEIGH.

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Year ended December 31st, 1909.

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BOROUGH OF LEIGH.



HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

Councillor WM. HARRISON, J.P.

Deputy Chairman :

Councillor HENRY ISHERWOOD.

Committee :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman W. J. Smith, J.P.)

Councillor ASHWORTH.

„ BOYDELL.
„ BROOKS.
„ COOPER.
„ DARWELL.
„ HUNTER.
„ T. R. LONSDALE
„ PARTINGTON.
„ WALKDEN, J.P.
„ WILKINSON.

TOWN HALL,

LEIGH,

MARCH 1st, 1910.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

In submitting the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough during the year ending December 31st, 1909, I beg to inform you that I have conferred with your late Medical Officer of Health, Dr. James King, and your late Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Dr. A. T. Ross, and we have agreed that I should make out one report for the whole year. I take this opportunity of thanking them for placing their figures at my disposal and for much kindly co-operation and advice.

As no re-estimation of the population was made in 1909, there is reason to believe that the present estimate is too low, and the rates deduced from the following figures will accordingly be somewhat high.

During the year 714 deaths were registered in the Borough, giving a rate of 15·28 per 1000 as against 707 deaths with a rate of 15·13 for the preceding year.

In addition to the above, the deaths of 94 persons belonging to the Borough occurred in public institutions outside the district, viz., :—At Liverpool Infirmary 1, Manchester Infirmary 5, Astley Sanatorium 10, Lancaster Asylum 1, St. Joseph's Home, Liverpool 1, St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester 2, Prestwich Workhouse, Manchester 1, Crewe 1, Salford 1, and Union Workhouse 72.

These deaths are included in Tables I. and IV. accompanying this Report, and give a total number of 804 deaths (males 424, females 380) and a corrected rate of 17·21 per 1000 as against 768 and a corrected rate of 16·44 per 1000 for the preceding year.

The average death-rate, corrected, for the ten years 1899-1908 being 17·99 per 1000.

The death-rate from the seven principal infectious diseases including Diarrhœa, was equal to 1·79 per 1000 as against 2·29 per 1000 for the previous year.

Sixteen deaths were of children prematurely born.

Fifty-six inquests were held during the year, certifying 16 deaths to natural causes, 22 to injury, 7 to accidental drowning, 2 to scalding, 4 to suicide, 1 to heart failure, 2 to suffocation, 1 to lead poisoning and 1 to coal-gas poisoning.

The number of births registered was 1287 (males 664, females 623), the rate being equal to 27·55, as against 28·55 per 1000 for the previous year.

The average birth-rate for the ten years 1899-1908 being equal to 31·85 per 1000.

Of the 1287 children born, 189 died during the year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 146 per 1000 births. For the previous year the rate was equal to 159 per 1000 births.

Of the 1287 births, 18 were illegitimate, and of these 2 died, giving a mortality rate for illegitimate infants of 111 per 1000 births. The rate for legitimate infants was equal to 147 per 1000 births.

During the previous year 24 illegitimate births were registered, with 11 deaths, a mortality rate of 458 per 1000 births.

The excess of births over deaths in the year is 483.

The following table gives the population, number of deaths and births, and rate per 1000, including deaths of persons belonging to the Borough who have died outside the district, in respective Wards for the year :—

Ward	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Death-rate per 1000.	Birth-rate per 1000.
St. Mary's	12930	231	337	17·86	26·06
St. Paul's	5205	119	184	22·86	35·35
St. Peter's	4232	80	176	18·90	41·61
Lilford.....	5583	75	104	13·43	18·62
Etherstone	4525	82	134	18·12	29·61
Hope Carr	2889	42	64	14·53	22·15
St. Thomas' ...	5990	74	142	12·35	23·70
St. Joseph's ...	5346	101	146	18·89	27·31
Total ...	46700	804	1287	17·21	27·55

The highest death-rate occurred in St. Paul's Ward and the lowest in St. Thomas' Ward. The highest birth-rate occurred in St. Peter's Ward and the lowest in Lilford Ward.

For the previous year the highest death-rate occurred in Etherstone Ward, with 20·01 per 1000, and the lowest in Lilford Ward with 13·25 per 1000. The highest birth-rate was in St. Peter's Ward with 37·80 per 1000, and the lowest in Lilford with 18·80 per 1000.

The following table gives the number of births, and the deaths of infants under one year and the mortality rate per 1000 births in each Ward :—

Ward.	Births.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 births.
St. Mary's	337	49	145·40
St. Paul's	184	27	146·73
St. Peter's	176	24	136·36
Lilford	104	19	182·69
Etherstone	134	20	149·25
Hope Carr	64	7	109·37
St. Thomas'	142	14	98·59
St. Joseph's	146	29	198·63

The highest death-rate was in St. Joseph's and the lowest in St. Thomas' Ward.

SMALL-POX.

No case of Small-pox has occurred during the year.

MEASLES.

Measles has been the cause of 56 deaths during the year, as compared with 4 in 1908. As notification of this disease has not been adopted in the Borough, no figures are available for estimating the case mortality. But this high death-rate only accords with the general experience of the country, namely, that Measles, with its complications and sequelæ, is one of the most deadly of children's diseases. Unfortunately the idea still persists that it is a trivial malady, and the practice of deliberately exposing children to the infection in order that the whole family may "get it over together" is still quite common. The best protection against this habit is the educative work habitually done by medical men in practice, but unfortunately many cases of Measles are treated without medical advice, and the death-rate from this cause will not be permanently reduced until notification is adopted.

SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet Fever has been very prevalent, 291 cases having been notified, as against 147 in 1908. Of these cases 6 died, giving a case mortality of 2·06 per cent., as opposed to 4 deaths with a case mortality of 2·7 per cent. in the previous year. It is evident that the disease continues to prevail in the mild form which for some years has been the type. A comparison of the deaths from Scarlet Fever with those due to Measles should be instructive to those who still regard the former as the more serious complaint.

DIPHTHERIA.

There has been a decrease in this disease as compared with the previous year, 59 cases having been notified with 13 deaths, as against 75 cases with 22 deaths in 1908.

There is now provision made for these cases at the Sanatorium, where 11 cases were treated, with 1 death, while 48 cases were treated at home, with 12 deaths. It is to be hoped that with early removal and isolation, the prevalence of this disease will continue to decline.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Thirteen children died of Whooping Cough during the year, as against 7 in 1908 and 25 in 1907. Six of these children were under one year, and 7 were over one year and under five.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Twenty-five cases of Enteric Fever were notified, as against 24 in the previous year, and of these 6 died.

Eleven cases were treated at the Sanatorium, with 5 deaths, and 14 were treated at home, with 1 death.

In connection with two cases which were reported within a few days of each other, I was informed that both patients had been eating mussels from a stall in the Market Place. As it was too late to obtain samples, I traced the origin of these mussels, and found they had been sent to the wholesale market in Manchester by a merchant in Dundalk, Co. Louth, Ireland. I communicated with the Local Government Board for Ireland. Their Medical Inspector has reported that there is undoubtedly sewage pollution of the mussel beds in Dundalk Harbour, and that several cases of Enteric Fever had been recently reported in the district. The Board pointed out at the same time that there is at present no Authority with power to prevent the sale of shell-fish from polluted waters. The case illustrates the importance of the action now being taken by the Lancashire and Western Joint Committee to obtain an amendment of the law in this respect.

PHTHISIS (CONSUMPTION).

Fifty-three persons died of Phthisis during the year, giving a death-rate of 1·13 per 1000, as against 43 deaths or ·94 per 1000 in 1908, and 35 deaths or ·76 per 1000 in 1907, a continuous rise which is decidedly disappointing.

During the year 33 notifications, representing 26 cases, have been received under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulation, 1908. Of this number 17 were notified as inmates of the Union Workhouse, and 9 as resident at private addresses.

All the latter cases were visited, pamphlets distributed, and instructions given as to the hygienic measures to be taken. In one case the house was disinfected after death. Eleven cases were notified by private practitioners. All these cases were visited, instructions given and disinfectants supplied. In two cases the house was disinfected after deaths from Phthisis where the disease had not previously been notified.

There is at present no hospital accommodation for cases of consumption. If it should prove feasible in future to provide such accommodation, I should suggest that in view of the generally disappointing results of sanatorium treatment as a curative agency, the accommodation be used for the isolation of advanced cases, and for short periods for earlier cases, the stay of such patients to be regarded mainly as a period of training and instruction.

DIARRHŒA.

There has been a considerable reduction in the death-rate from Diarrhœa, 36 deaths having been certified as due to this cause, giving a rate of $\cdot 77$ per 1000, as against 62 deaths or a rate of $1\cdot 32$ per 1000 in the previous year. This result must be largely attributed to the excessive rainfall and the persistently low temperature which prevailed throughout the summer. By preventing dust and keeping down the number of flies, rain and cold undoubtedly prevent the principal causes of milk contamination, and discourage bacterial activity in the milk itself. It is to be hoped, however, that the conversion of privies and the gradual improvement in the condition of the dairy-farms will combine to keep the mortality lower than it has been in the past, even in the presence of normal weather conditions.

INFLUENZA.

Four deaths were certified as due to Influenza, as against 6 in the previous year.

CANCER.

There were 22 deaths from Cancer, an increase of one over the figures for the previous year.

ERYSIPELAS.

There were 33 cases of Erysipelas notified with no deaths, these figures being identical with those for the previous year.

PUERPERAL FEVER

Two cases of Puerperal Fever were notified, one of whom died.

OTHER CAUSES.

There were 9 deaths from diseases and accidents of Parturition, 58 from Heart Diseases, 29 from Accident and 5 Suicides. Four deaths were uncertified. Two hundred and nine deaths were attributed to causes other than those scheduled in Table IV. These included Old Age 33, Acute Abdominal Diseases 20, Wasting and Marasmus 7, Cerebral Hæmorrhage 31, Meningitis 16, Diseases of the Kidneys 21, Congenital Defects 11, Congenital Debility 14, Hæmophilia 1, Pernicious Anæmia 2, Exophthalmic Goitre 2 and Lead-poisoning 1.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Borough is supplied with water by contract with the Liverpool Corporation from their reservoir at Rivington. The catchment area for this water is the upland moors of the district. The water is extremely pure and soft. During the year a number of cases of Lead-poisoning were notified as occurring in persons who were not exposed to lead contamination in the way of their occupation. Attention was accordingly called to the water supply, and samples of tap water were taken from various parts of the Borough. In almost all of these samples I found lead present in varying quantities, from a trace to definitely dangerous proportions. The water in the mains was found to be perfectly pure, but, like most upland moor waters, it was markedly plumbo-solvent, that is, it possessed the power of dissolving lead from pipes or cisterns containing it. In many samples of tap water examined the amount of lead present appeared to be roughly proportional to the length of the service pipe. Professor Delépine was consulted by the Gas and Water Committee, further analyses of the water were carried

out at the Public Health Laboratory in Manchester, and, acting under his advice, your Water Engineer has designed an apparatus for treating the water with a definite proportion of sodium carbonate. The plant is now approaching completion and all danger from this source will shortly be removed.

I was very much struck, in examining samples of water for lead, by the great excess of the metal present in samples taken from hot-water taps as compared with that in the water drawn from the cold tap. In some cases where the cold water was almost free from lead, the water from the hot tap was estimated to contain almost 2 grains per gallon, '1 grain per gallon being regarded as dangerous. It is accordingly necessary to draw public attention to the danger involved in the unfortunately common practice of using water from the hot tap for cooking, tea-making, etc.

I have made careful enquiries into the cause of this excess of lead in domestic hot-water supplies, and find that it is due to the dishonesty of the manufacturers of the ordinary domestic "copper cylinder." Two classes of these cylinders are known to the trade, as "genuine" and "weighted." The "genuine" cylinders have an unnecessary amount of lead introduced in the unions and joints, and the "weighted" cylinders have enormous quantities introduced simply to make weight. The following are particulars of a cylinder recently removed from a house in the Borough and now in the possession of the Corporation:—Length, 36 inches; diameter, 16 inches; original weight, 57 lbs.; weight on removal, 54 lbs.; material, 19 Birmingham wire gauge copper. This cylinder was bought from a well-known Manchester firm, and was fitted in May, 1895. The weight of copper would be 33 lbs, and allowing 3 lbs. for unions and 2 lbs. for solder, the total weight should not have exceeded 38 lbs.

One is justified in assuming that some 19 lbs. of unnecessary lead were used in "weighting" this cylinder, and incidentally sold at the price of copper. Of this lead 3 lbs. were dissolved in 14 years. On opening and examining the cylinder large plaques of lead were found surrounding each junction, and where the top and bottom of the cylinder were jointed to the body there was a thick ring of lead more or less corroded and dissolved away.

In the upper part of the cylinder the metal had become viscous through heat, and had "run" to a certain extent. An analysis of the débris from this cylinder was made at the Manchester Public Health Laboratory, which proved that it contained 31·31 % of lead.

It is quite evident that anyone habitually drinking water from such a cylinder would be liable to lead-poisoning, and the manufacturers of these things are not only guilty of fraud in substituting lead for copper, but are deliberately poisoning the people who are careless enough to drink water which has been heated in them. It may interest householders and others to know that these spurious cylinders can be easily detected without opening them. If a properly made cylinder be gently tapped with the finger it gives nearly the same clear note all over. If adventitious lead is present, the sound is quite dull when that part of the cylinder is tapped.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

In company with your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Jackson, I have made a thorough inspection of every farm in the Borough from which milk is sold. Since Mr. Jackson's report dated April 21st, 1908, the following farms have been added to the Register :—Dean's Farm, Brick House Farm, Lower Fold Farm, Higher Fold Farm, Hampson's Fold Farm, Jacob's Well Farm and Sorrocold's Farm.

The following farms previously on the Register have ceased to supply milk at present :—Robin Hood Farm, Green House Farm, Rhyl Fold Farm, Green Lane Farm, Fold's Farm, Bridgefoot Farm, Ward's End Farm and Ginnet's Lane Farm.

The following are particulars of farms in which the conditions are satisfactory, or in which some improvements have been carried out since the service of notices. In several cases, however, further

notices will have to be served and other alterations insisted on before the conditions can be regarded as satisfactory.

Bradshawleach Farm.—The required alterations have been carried out, and the conditions are now satisfactory.

Etherstone Hall Farm.—The cowsheds are large, well ventilated and lighted, but the gullies have not yet been placed outside.

Gilded Hollins Farm.—The conditions have been improved, but the air-space in one of the cowsheds is insufficient.

Green House Farm (Lowton).—The lighting, ventilation, paving and draining of the cowsheds have been improved, but the air-space is still insufficient.

Strange Common Farm.—All the required improvements have been carried out, and the conditions are now satisfactory.

Old Fold Farm.—The cowshed has now been rebuilt, and is now satisfactory.

Dunster's Farm.—All the required improvements have been made. The yard has been re-paved, and the town's water laid on.

Westleigh Lodge Farm.—The cowshed has been newly lighted, ventilated, and paved. A tank and pump have been provided for drainage. The yard has been re-paved, and the conditions are now thoroughly satisfactory throughout.

Charity Farm.—Condition satisfactory.

Livesley's Farm.—The cowsheds have been rebuilt, and are thoroughly satisfactory.

Round Ash Farm.—The cowsheds have been re-arranged, and the lighting and ventilation improved. A tank for the drainage has been provided. The lighting and ventilation of the dairy has been improved, and the conditions are now satisfactory.

Landside Farm.—The Cowsheds have now been rebuilt, and are now very good. A tank has been provided, but the house-drains still deliver into a filthy sink-ditch which is too close to the house.

Yates' Farm.—The lighting, ventilation, drainage and paving have been made satisfactory. The well has been abandoned and a rain-water tank provided.

Dean's Farm (Landside).—A new cowshed has been built, which is well-lit, ventilated, drained and paved. A tank with pump has been provided, and all conditions are satisfactory.

Little Carr Farm.—The cowsheds have been rebuilt, and are satisfactory. The well has been re-lined and covered, and a pump attached. But the tank is not provided with a pump, and overflows into the ditch.

Great Fold Farm.—The gullies have been placed outside the cowsheds since the last inspection, but the cowsheds are not ceiled, and are open to the roof, which is in bad repair. Otherwise the conditions are satisfactory.

Lodge Farm.—The tank has been provided with a pump and the well put in repair, making the conditions satisfactory.

Grange Farm.—The conditions here are satisfactory.

Brick House Farm.—New pavement and windows have been provided in the cowshed, which is somewhat low but well lit and ventilated. There is no tank for the drainage, which delivers into adjoining ditches.

Grave Oak Farm.—A new cowshed has been built, which is satisfactory. The old cowshed, which is still in use, is too low and short of air space, and the paving is unsatisfactory.

Jolly House Farm.—The ceiling in the cowshed is defective.

Yew Tree Farm.—All sanitary conditions are satisfactory. The cowsheds, cattle, and dairy are kept scrupulously clean.

Snape's Farm.—All necessary alterations have been carried out, new windows have been put in, and the cowsheds and yard re-paved.

The Parsonage.—The floor of the cowshed has been cemented, but still is unsatisfactory. The drainage is still unsatisfactory, and the pump is broken.

Parsonage Farm.—The sanitary conditions are satisfactory.

Kirkhall Lane Farm.—The sanitary conditions are satisfactory.

Carr House Farm.—The cowsheds and all surroundings are satisfactory, and the whole place is kept exceptionally clean.

Walmsley's Farm.—The cowsheds are imperfectly lighted, but otherwise satisfactory. An additional window is required in each cowshed.

Fold's Farm.—The drainage of the cowshed has been improved and is now satisfactory, but the water supply is derived from a dangerously polluted well.

Aspull Common Farm.—The lighting and ventilation of the cowshed has been improved, but the floor requires re-paving, and the drainage goes direct into a ditch.

Wash End Farm.—The ceiling of No. 1 cowshed is in need of repair, and no pump is attached to the tank, which overflows into a ditch. The drains here should be connected to the sewer.

Firs Farm.—The gullies are still inside the cowsheds, but the conditions are otherwise satisfactory.

Gab Gate Farm.—A new cowshed has been built, which is quite satisfactory, but the yard is in bad condition and ought to be re-pavrd.

Hall House Farm.—The cowsheds have been rebuilt, a new tank with pump has been provided, and the conditions are now satisfactory.

Rhyl Fold Farm.—No milk cattle are at present kept on this farm, but the lighting and ventilation of the cowsheds has been improved. The only water supply is a well which has been condemned, and this must be altered before milk is again sold.

Vicarage Farm.—The cowshed has been altered and improved. The air-space is ample, but the lighting is deficient. The gully is still inside. The building is very old and the walls are bulging.

The following are particulars of farms where the conditions are unsatisfactory, and no adequate improvements have been carried out since the service of notices :—

Pennington Hall Farm.—The cowsheds are old and open to the roof. They are ill-lit and badly-ventilated, and the gullies are inside the sheds. Nothing has been done in the way of improvement.

New Barn or Dog Kennel Farm.—No improvements have been carried out here. Cattle are still kept in close wooden erections, which have been condemned as utterly unfit for the purpose.

Liptrot Farm.—Nothing has been done here since the date of the last report, and the sanitary conditions are unsatisfactory in every respect.

Gin Field Farm.—The cowshed has been improved, but the tank is not provided with a pump, and the water supply is still obtained from a well which has been condemned.

Heath Farm.—Nothing has been done here. The cowshed is badly lit and almost unventilated. The pavement and drainage are bad. The cowshed, yard and everything about the place is in a condition of indescribable filth.

Brick House Farm.—The lighting and ventilation of the cowsheds are unsatisfactory. The ceilings are not white-washed. The pavements are very defective and the cows are in an unnecessarily dirty condition.

Buck Fold Farm.—The cowsheds are insufficiently ventilated, the floors and walls are dirty. The ceiling in No. 2 cowshed is badly in need of repair, and the pavement is in bad condition. The gullies are placed inside the cowsheds and the tank is not provided with a pump. Nothing has been done since the last inspection, except an improvement in the ventilation of the dairy.

Yew Tree Farm.—The gully has been taken outside the cowshed since the last report and one small window added, but the ventilation and lighting is still unsatisfactory and the floor requires re-paving.

Lower Fold Farm.—The cowshed is short of air-space. The paving and drainage is bad. There is no pump attached to the tank, and the water supply is derived from a well which is imperfectly covered.

Higher Fold Farm.—The cowshed has been improved, and the ventilation, lighting, paving and draining are now satisfactory. The tank is provided with a pump, but this is out of repair, and the overflow goes straight into a ditch. Water supply is derived from a well which is imperfectly lined and covered. The dairy is badly lighted and ventilated, and very dirty.

Hampson Fold Farm.—The cowshed is badly lighted and ventilated. The gully is fixed inside the cowshed. The tank is not provided with a pump, and the water supply is obtained from the same well as the last.

Charity Farm.—Nothing has been done here since the last report. All the conditions are most unsatisfactory.

Bedford Hall Farm.—No. 1 cowshed has been improved by the provision of two new windows. The gullies have been placed outside and the paving repaired. In No. 2 cowshed the gully has been placed outside, but the ventilation, lighting and paving is unimproved. The water supply is still obtained from a well which has been condemned.

Sandy Pool Farm.—No. 2 cowshed is not now used. Nothing has been done to improve No. 1 cowshed since the last inspection.

Boarded Barn Farm.—The windows of the cowsheds are too small. There is no tank provided to receive the drainage, which still delivers into the adjoining ditches. The water supply is still obtained from a well which has been condemned.

Jacob's Well Farm.—These cows are kept in a lean-to wooden erection which is neither lit nor ventilated. The conditions are filthy, and the place is entirely unfit for the purpose of keeping cows.

Chadwick's Farm.—No. 1 cowshed is still insufficiently ventilated. Nothing has been done since the last inspection. In the other two cowsheds the lighting and ventilation has been improved by the provision of new doors, but the windows are too small. The drains deliver into a tank, which is uncovered and is not provided with a pump.

Smallbrook Farm.—The ceiling of the cowshed needs lime-washing. No proper provision has been made for drainage, which delivers direct into the brook. Nothing has been done since the last inspection.

In reviewing the conditions of these farms, one is glad to observe many cases in which both landowners and tenants have co-operated to improve the conditions under which milk is supplied to the public, but in too many instances landowners exhibit a cynical indifference to their responsibilities in this matter. The farmers on

the whole appear to be learning that scrupulous cleanliness is to their own interest as well as to that of the public, and in several of the farms visited the conditions reflect the utmost credit on the tenant. On the other hand, there are cases where ignorance and slovenliness combine to undo any good that may be done by structural and other alterations. The danger of contamination of milk by flies is not yet sufficiently realised, and there is often danger from this source owing to the proximity of the manure-heap to the cowshed.

In a great many cases the amount of air space per cow falls short of that laid down in the regulations, and it would be well if the number of cows for which each shed is registered were plainly marked on the door or elsewhere. This would also facilitate the somewhat arduous task of inspection.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

The two common lodging-houses in the Borough are inspected at frequent intervals, and continue to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

SCAVENGING.

Contracts for removal of nightsoil were all terminated on December 31st, except in the case of No. 1 District, comprising St. Paul's Ward and part of St. Peter's Ward. The work in the other three districts is now carried out by the Corporation under the direct supervision of your Sanitary Staff, with a most satisfactory result as regards increased efficiency. It is, however, not sufficiently realised how great an extra burden of work has been placed on your Sanitary Inspectors.

The Committee which is considering the formation of a Cleansing Department has not yet reported, but when this important reform is introduced some re-arrangement of the work will be absolutely necessary.

FLOODS.

The excessive rainfall caused the brook to overflow its banks on two occasions—in the summer and late autumn. Considerable damage to property was caused, but fortunately the disturbance of the ground air was not followed by any increase of Zymotic disease.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

Full particulars of action taken under these Acts are contained in the report of your Sanitary Inspector—Mr. Jackson—which is appended.

In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude to all the members of your Sanitary Staff for their loyal and ungrudging co-operation, and to congratulate them on the efficiency of their work.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

FRED. E. WYNNE, M.B.,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1909 FOR THE BOROUGH OF LEIGH,

On the Administration of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, in
connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors
of Nuisances.

Premises. 1	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	6		
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	338	12	
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	188		
Total	532	12	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	25	25		
Want of Ventilation	2	2		
Overcrowding				
Want of Drainage of Floors				
Other Nuisances..				
§Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient	1	1		
{ Unsuitable or defective.				
{ Not separate for sexes..	1	1		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (S. 101)				
Breach of special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)				
Other Offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report).				
TOTAL	29	29		

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

§For districts not in London state here whether section 22 of the Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the District Council; and, if so, what standard of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops has been enforced.

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.*	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTIONS 107.								Number of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises.	OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists Received from Employers.				Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.	Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.			Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109,110).
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists.	Failing to send Lists.							
	Lists. § 2	Outworkers. § 3	Lists. 4	Outworkers. 5											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) Making, &c.	5	15				14			7						
(2) Cleaning and Washing...															
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets ...															
Furniture and Upholstery															
Fur Pulling															
Umbrellas															
Paper Bags and Boxes															
Brush Making															
Stuffed Toys															
File Making															
Electro Plate.....															
Cables and Chains															
Anchors and Grapnels.....															
Cart Gear															
Locks, Latches and Keys															
TOTAL.....	5	15				14			7						

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and sub-divides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 4 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the outworkers should be assigned in column 3 (or 5) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

§ The figures required in columns 2 and 3 are the *total* number of lists received from employers who sent them both in February and August, as required by the Act, and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)								Number. (2)
Important classes of workshops such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
	Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
	Total number of Workshops on Register ...							135

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (2)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act, (s. 133) ...	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector...
Other ...	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ...	
In use at the end of the year ...	1

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, laundries, workplaces or homework. The duties of Local Authorities and the Medical Officer of Health under the Act of 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum of December, 1904. A further Memorandum, on the Home Work Provisions of the Factory Act, was issued to all District Councils and Medical Officers of Health in October, 1906.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1909 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
Name of District : BOROUGH OF LEIGH.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents Registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under 1 Year of Age.		At All Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	38050	1269	33'3	251	197	744	19'5	None	None	47	791	20'7
1900	39000	1417	36'3	295	208	861	22'07			33	894	22'9
1901	40001	1344	33'6	222	165	649	16'25			49	698	17'45
1902	41000	1421	34'6	189	130	604	14'73			57	661	16'1
1903	42000	1428	34'0	268	187	769	18'3			61	830	19'7
1904	43000	1427	33'18	275	192	711	16'55			50	761	17'69
1905	44020	1322	30'03	241	182	674	15'31			48	722	16'4
1906	44800	1352	30'17	235	173	670	14'9	19	1	71	741	16'5
1907	46632	1181	25'32	179	151	680	14'8			70	750	16'08
1908	46700	1308	28'00	209	159	707	15'13			21	—	61	768	16'44
Averages for years 1899-1908.	42520	1346	31'85	236	174	706	16'75	20	—	54	761	17'99
1909	46700	1287	27'55	189	146	714	15'28	33	14	94	804	17'21

* Rates in columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity and dying in Public Institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in Public Institutions elsewhere.

The Public Institutions to be taken into account for the purpose of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as Hospitals, Workhouses and Lunatic Asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the Back of this Table.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)..... 6347

Total population at all ages	40001	} At Census of 1901.
Number of inhabited houses	7832	
Average number of persons per house.....	5'1	

[SEE OVER

1 Institutions within the District receiving Sick and Infirm Persons from outside the District.	2 Institutions outside the District receiving Sick and Infirm Persons from the District.	3 Other Institutions, the Deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Leigh Infirmary	Lancaster Asylum 1 Liverpool Infirmary 1 Manchester Infirmary 5 Astley Sanatorium 10 Leigh Workhouse 72 St. Joseph's Home 1 St. Mary's Hospital..... 1 Prestwich Workhouse..... 1 Crewe.. 1 Salford 1 <hr/> 94	
Is the Union Workhouse within the District ?—No.		

TABLE II.
VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1909 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
Name of District : BOROUGH OF LEIGH.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1 LEIGH.				2 ST. MARY'S.				3 ST. PAUL'S.				4 ST. PETER'S.				5 LILFORD.				6 ETHERSTONE.				7 HOPE CARR.				8 ST. THOMAS'S.				9 ST. JOSEPH'S.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.				
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1899	38050	1269	791	251	Not returnable for Wards.	200	74	127	42	88	39	108	32	72	25	45	14	112	28	109	41															
1900	39000	1417	894	295																																
1901	40001	1344	698	222																																
1902	41000	1421	661	189																																
1903	42000	1428	830	268																																
1904	43000	1427	761	275																																
1905	44020	1322	722	241																																
1906	44800	1352	741	235																																
1907	46632	1181	750	179																																
1908	45700	1308	768	209																																
Averages of Years, 1899 to 1908.	42520	1346	761	236																																
1909	46700	1287	804	189	12930	337	231	49	5205	184	119	27	4232	176	80	24	5583	104	75	19	4525	134	82	20	2889	64	42	7	5990	142	74	14	5346	146	101	29

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district; and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

(d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV. : thus, the totals of sub-columns *a*, *b* and *c* should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3 and 12 respectively of Table I. : the gross total of the sub-columns *c* should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns *d* with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

TABLE III.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1909.
Name of District : BOROUGH OF LEIGH.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.								NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.—WARD.								Total Cases Removed to Hospital.		
	At all Ages.	At ages † Years						1 St. Mary's.	2 St. Paul's.	3 St. Peter's.	4 Lilford.	5 Etherstone.	6 Hope Carr.	7 St. Thomas's.	8 St. Joseph's.	1 St. Mary's.	2 St. Paul's.	3 St. Peter's.	4 Lilford.	5 Etherstone.	6 Hope Carr.	7 St. Thomas's.		8 St. Joseph's.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.																		
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)...	59	1	22	27	5	4	...	22	11	4	10	...	5	1	6	6	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	11
Erysipelas	33	..	...	...	4	29	...	9	4	5	3	4	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	291	6	94	170	17	4	...	101	44	52	16	21	5	34	18	71	25	26	11	11	4	22	17	187	
Typhus Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	25	...	1	7	6	11	...	7	4	3	1	3	1	5	1	2	3	1	1	2	..	1	1	11	...
Relapsing Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Phthisis	11	...	...	...	5	6	...	3	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	421	7	117	204	38	55	...	142	67	66	32	30	13	42	29	79	30	28	13	13	5	23	18	209	...

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this Table are the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

State in space below the name of the isolation hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease are usually sent. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district state where it is situated, and in what district. The name of the authority by whom the hospital is provided should also be given. Mark (W) the locality in which a Workhouse is situated.

* This space may be used for record of other disease the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.

† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

** Column 8 should be filled up with the Totals of cases removed to Hospital, whether the district is divided into separate localities or consists of one undivided area.

Isolation Hospital : Sanatorium, Astley.

TABLE IV.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1909.
Name of District : BOROUGH OF LEIGH.

CAUSES OF DEATH. I	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							DEATHS AT ALL AGES OF "RESIDENTS" BELONGING TO LOCALITIES, WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT									TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF RESIDENTS OR NON-RESIDENTS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT. 18
	All Ages. 2	Under 1. 3	1 and under 5. 4	5 and under 15. 5	15 and under 25. 6	25 and under 65. 7	65 and upwards. 8	St. Mary's. 9	St. Paul's. 10	St. Peter's. 11	Lilford. 12	Ether- stone. 13	Hope Carr. 14	St. Thomas's 15	St. Joseph's. 16	TOTAL. 17	
Small-pox	Leigh Infirmary, 33.
Measles	56	5	44	6	..	1	...	10	21	2	6	...	4	5	8	56	
Scarlet Fever... ..	6	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	6
Whooping Cough	13	6	7	..	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	1	1	2	2	13
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	13	1	6	6	...	...	...	5	1	2	2	...	1	...	2	13
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever: Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric	6	..	...	...	1	5	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	6
Other continued ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	4
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa (see notes at back)	36	29	5	...	...	1	1	10	3	12	1	4	..	1	5	36
Enteritis (see notes at back)	24	16	5	1	..	2	...	9	2	6	3	...	...	...	4	24
Gastritis (see notes at back)	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	2
Puerperal Fever (see notes at back)	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	..	1
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	53	..	1	1	16	35	..	15	4	6	8	3	4	5	8	53	
Other Tuberculous Diseases	18	1	10	4	...	3	...	5	4	2	1	..	2	1	3	18	
Cancer, Malignant Disease (see notes back)	22	...	2	...	...	15	5	5	3	3	3	3	..	1	4	22
Bronchitis	107	24	11	1	...	36	35	37	15	6	7	12	4	12	14	107	
Pneumonia	90	24	28	3	4	27	4	24	17	10	7	9	6	8	9	90	
Pleurisy	5	1	1	...	...	3	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	3	1	...	...	..	1	1	...	..	1	...	1	..	..	1	3
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Venereal Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	16	16	...	...	...	..	...	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	16
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	9	4	...	...	2	3	...	5	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	9
Heart Diseases	58	3	...	2	2	34	17	15	4	4	9	9	2	7	8	58	
Accidents	29	...	4	1	3	20	1	7	7	4	1	7	1	1	1	29	
Suicides	5	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	5
Uncertified	4	1	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	4
All other causes	221	53	18	6	10	68	66	62	28	18	19	28	14	26	26	221	
All Causes	804	189	145	32	43	264	131	231	119	80	75	82	42	74	101	804	...

NOTES TO TABLES IV. AND V.

- (a) In Table IV. all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be *included* among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be *excluded* from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of Table IV.
- (b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" in Table IV. should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.
- (c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of Table IV. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.
- (d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of Table IV. should equal those for the year in the same "Localities" in Table II., sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of Table IV. should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.
- (e) Under the heading of "Diarrhoea" are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhoea, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhoea, Dysentery and dysenteric diarrhoea, Choleraic diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera Nostras.

In addition, and as regards deaths of children *under one year of age*, under the heading "Diarrhoea" in column 3 (Table IV.) are to be included all deaths classified as "Diarrhoeal diseases" in Table V.

Under the heading of "Enteritis" in Table IV. are to be included only deaths *over one year of age* registered as due to Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, Gastric catarrh, Gastritis, and Gastro-intestinal catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths, under the specific term "Diarrhoea." Deaths from diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

- (f) Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" should be included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour, and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are to be included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapræmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.
- (g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are to be included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel hæmorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.
- (h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are to be included deaths from acute hydrocephalus.
- (i) Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are to be included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.
- (j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., IV. and V., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

FRED. E. WYNNÉ,
Medical Officer of Health.
15th February, 1910.

TABLE V.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.
DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.
BOROUGH OF LEIGH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.					Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes	Certified	...	...	...	27	8	8	7	50	21	9	14	17	12	11	11	14	12	8	10	188
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Common Infectious Diseases—																					
Small-pox					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	5
Scarlet Fever					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Whooping Cough					...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	6
*Diarrhœal Diseases—																					
Diarrhœa, all forms					...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	8	3	3	7	...	2	...	1	29
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis					...	...	...	1	1	4	3	3	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	16
Gastritis, Gastrointestinal Catarrh					...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Wasting Diseases—																					
Premature Birth...					12	...	2	1	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
*Congenital Defects					6	...	3	2	11	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Injury at Birth					1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus...					5	5	3	1	14	2	1	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	24
Tuberculous Diseases—																					
*Tuberculous Meningitis					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
*Other Tuberculous Diseases					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes—																					
Erysipelas					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)					...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Convulsions					1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	7
Bronchitis					...	...	...	1	1	4	2	3	1	2	2	...	2	4	1	2	24
Laryngitis					1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
Pneumonia					...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	4	2	4	3	2	4	24
Suffocation, overlying					...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes					1	2	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8
Totals					27	8	8	7	50	21	9	14	17	12	11	11	14	12	9	10	189

District of Leigh. Population (estimated to middle of 1909), 46,700.

*See Notes to Table IV. Births in the year : Legitimate 1269, Illegitimate 18.

Deaths in the year : Legitimate Infants 187, Illegitimate Infants 2. Deaths from all causes at all ages, 804.

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

TABLE C.

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR 1909.

URBAN DISTRICT OF LEIGH.

Area in Statute acres, 6347. Population (Census), 1901, 40001.

Population (estimated), 1909, 46700.

Name of Medical Officer of Health : FRED. E. WYNNE. Salary, £400.

Births registered : Male, 664 ; Female, 623 ; Total, 1287.

Deaths registered (nett deaths belonging to the district) : Male, 424 ; Female, 380 ; Total, 804.

Number of Illegitimate Births registered : 18. Deaths of Illegitimates under one year of age : 2.

Birth-rate, 27·55. Death-rate, 17·21. Rate of Infant Deaths, under one year, to 1,000 births, 146.

Death-rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases per 1000 of population, 1·79.

Diseases prevalent ? Scarlet Fever.

Period ? Seven months.

What action taken ? Isolation and removal to Sanatorium.

Any Schools closed ? No.

What is the character of the Hospital accommodation ? For Small-pox : Isolation Hospital. For other Infectious Diseases : Isolation Hospital.

Is it Joint or otherwise ? Joint with Atherton, Tyldesley, Golborne and Rural District.

Total number of beds available for all the Districts, there being no specified number reserved for each ? For Small-pox : Beds taken as required. For other Infectious Diseases : Total number of beds.

Number of cases removed from your District ? Small-pox, none ; Enteric Fever, 11 ; Diphtheria, 11 ; Scarlet Fever 187. Total 209.

Deaths in Hospital of patients from your District. From what causes ? Scarlet Fever 4, Enteric 5, Diphtheria 1.

How is Disinfection carried out ? Houses : Fumigation, &c. Clothing, Bedding, &c. : Steam Disinfector. Apparatus used : Manlove Alliott. Where situated : At Destructor Works in Borough.

Number of cases of Infectious Disease reported under the Notification Act ? 421.

Are any Diseases not specifically mentioned in the Act notifiable (for instance, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhœa, Chicken-pox, etc.) ? If so, what are they ? No.

Has any arrangement been made for the “ voluntary ” notification of Phthisis ? Yes.

Is Diphtheritic Anti-Toxin supplied to Medical Practitioners free of charge ? Yes.

Action taken under “ The Housing of the Working Classes Acts ” : Number of houses condemned ? None. Closed ? None. Demolished ? None. Made habitable ? None.

From where is the Water Supply obtained and what is its condition ? Liverpool Corporation. Has required treatment for plumbo solvency ; otherwise satisfactory. Is it subject to your inspection ? Yes.

Is Scavenging carried out satisfactorily ? How performed—By Sanitary Authority, Contract, or Occupiers of Houses ? Much improved. The three largest districts out of the four into which the Borough is divided are now dealt with by the Sanitary Authority under the direction of the Sanitary Staff.

How is the Refuse disposed of ? Has a Destructor been provided ? 180 tons weekly by Destructor, and the rest to farmers or tipped on Sewage Farm.

What is the character of Drainage and the form of Sewage Disposal? Good; Sewage Farm.

Canal boats—Number inspected? 118. Number of infringements of Acts? 22.

What is the condition of the Bake-houses? Good.

Slaughter-houses? Fair. Has a Public Abattoir been provided? No.

Lodging-houses? Good. Are they registered? Yes.

What is the sanitary condition of the Schools? Fair. Annual Report of School Medical Officer will be issued shortly.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops—Are they periodically inspected? Yes.

What is their condition? Improving.

Have Regulations been made under the Order of the Local Government Board? Yes. Are they enforced? Yes.

Amount of air space in cubic feet required for each cow? 600 cubic feet.

Number of Cowkeepers? Number on Register? 63.

Number of Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk (other than Cowkeepers)? 7. Number on Register? 7.

Food unfit for human consumption: Amount seized? Beef, 5262 lbs.; Pork, 830 lbs.; Fish, 1200 lbs.; Fruit, 950 lbs.; Tripe, 448 lbs.; Rabbits, 175 lbs.; Fowls, 100 lbs.; Veal, 60 lbs.; Mutton, 80 lbs.

Department of Inspector of Nuisances—

Number of notices served? 392. Nuisances, remedied? 376.

Number of legal proceedings taken and result? Two cases; order made for abatement in both cases.

Closet accommodation of the District: Number of Privy Middens? 4536. Pail Closets? Nil. Fresh Water Closets? 3057. Waste Water Closets? 843. Number of Privy Middens converted during 1909? To W.C.'s, 84; to Pails, etc., nil.

Smoke : Number of observations ? 85. Number of legal proceedings taken and result ? Nil. What is the time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke per hour ? Six minutes per half-hour.

Has the Authority adopted—

“ The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 ” ? Yes.

“ The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 ” ? Yes.

“ The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 ” ? No.

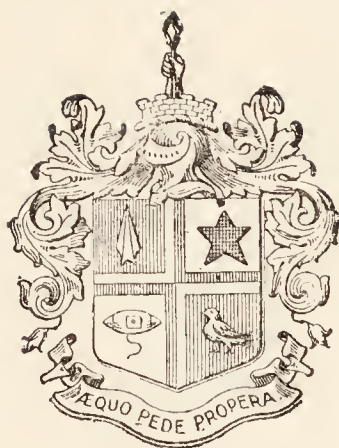
“ The Notification of Births Act, 1907 ” ? No.

Has a Health Visitor been appointed ? No.

Notable Sanitary Improvements during 1909 : Rate of conversion of privy middens has been increased. Cowsheds have been improved. Treatment of water for plumbo-solvency has been put in hand. Nightsoil removal in three districts taken over by Sanitary Authority.

Chief Sanitary requirements of District : Alterations on Sewage Farm, which are under consideration. Further conversion of privy middens, and further improvements in connections with farms and cowsheds.

BOROUGH



OF LEIGH.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1909.

Health Department,

January 24th, 1910.

To the Chairman and Members of the

Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Reports on the Removal of Nightsoil and House Refuse ; the working of the Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884 ; the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907 ; the Destruction of Unsound Food ; Infectious Diseases ; and Summary of Nuisances dealt with during the year ended December 31st, 1909.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWIN JACKSON,

Inspector of Nuisances.

REMOVAL OF NIGHTSOIL AND HOUSE REFUSE.

For the purpose of nightsoil removal, the Borough is divided into four parts, viz. :—

No. 1 District, which comprises St. Paul's Ward and part of St. Peter's Ward.

No. 2 District, which comprises Etherstone Ward, part of St. Peter's Ward and part of Hope Carr Ward.

No. 3 District, which comprises St. Mary's Ward and Lilford Ward.

No. 4 District, which comprises St. Thomas's Ward, St. Joseph's Ward and part of Hope Carr Ward.

The following statement gives the number of privies, ash-pits, water-closets, etc., in each District :—

No. of District.	Wet Ashpits.	Privies.	Dry Ashpits.	Ash Bins.	Water-Closets.	Waste-water Closets.	Wet Ashpits Wheelouts.	Dry Ashpits Wheelouts.
1 ...	478 ...	831 ...	173 ...	61 ...	374 ...	45 ...	64 ...	42
2 ...	513 ...	939 ...	270 ...	152 ..	530 ...	99 ..	55 ...	67
3 ..	814 ...	1525 ...	894 ...	239 ...	1374 ...	585 ...	84 ..	125
4 ..	690 ...	1241 ...	376 ...	68 ...	779 ...	114 ...	165 ...	97
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Total ...	2495 ...	4536 ...	1713 ..	520 ...	3057 ...	843 ...	368 ...	331

The number of Privies, Ashpits, Water-Closets, etc., in the respective Wards is as follows :—

WARDS.	Wet Ashpits.	Privies.	Dry Ashpits.	Ash Bins.	Water Closets.	Waste-water Closets.	Wet Ashpits Wheelouts.	Dry Ashpits Wheelouts.
St. Paul's	386 ...	670 ...	107 ...	18 ...	248 ...	12 ...	58 ...	19
St. Mary's ...	563 ...	1055 ...	630 ...	176 ...	864 ...	500 ...	25 ...	32
Lilford	250 ...	470 ...	264 ...	61 ...	510 ...	85 ...	59 ...	93
St. Thomas's.	339 ...	646 ...	197 ...	19 ...	358 ...	53 ...	67 ...	51
St. Joseph's...	243 ...	392 ...	168 ...	29 ...	374 ...	57 ...	43 ...	46
Hope Carr ...	150 ...	269 ...	46 ...	90 ...	175 ...	19 ...	58 ...	9
Etherstone ...	306 ...	537 ...	157 ...	58 ...	315 ...	20 ...	39 ...	52
St. Peter's ...	258 ...	497 ...	144 ...	69 ...	213 ...	97 ...	19 ...	29
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Total...	2495 ...	4536 ...	1713 ...	520 ...	3057 ...	843 ...	368 ...	331

The following statement gives the total number of ashpits in each District and the cost of emptying same :—

District.	Total No. of Ashpits and Bins.	No. of Ashpits Emptied.	Approximate No. of Loads Removed.	Cost of Emptying each Ashpit per annum.	Cost of each Emptying of Ashpit.
				s. d.	d.
No. 1	712 ...	8544 ...	1769 ...	3 11'19	... 3'93
2	935 ...	11220 ...	2244 ...	4 3'33	... 4'27
3	1947 ...	23364 ...	4297 ...	5 0'20	... 5'17
4	1134 ...	13608 ...	2721 ...	5 3'49	... 5'29
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Total	4728 ...	56736 ...	11031 ...	4 9'27	... 4'77

REMOVAL OF NIGHTSOIL AND HOUSE REFUSE.

No. 3 District.

Last year the Committee decided to carry out the removal of the Nightsoil and House Refuse from No. 3 District, which comprises the whole of St. Mary's and Lilford Wards, and according to your instructions I prepared an estimate for carrying out the work for the year ending December 31st, 1909.

The estimated cost for team and other labour, tools, etc., was £537 12s. od.

During the above period 4297 loads of refuse were removed, 1468 loads being from wet ashpits, and 2829 loads from dry ashpits, the total weight of refuse being 5003 tons 18 cwts. 3 qrs. which works out at a cost of 2s. 3·27d. per load or 1s. 11·42d. per ton.

The actual cost of removing the above refuse was £488 8s. 2d., or £49 3s. 10d. below the estimated cost.

I may point out to the Committee that the average annual cost of removing the refuse from this District by Contract during the six years ending December 31st, 1908, was £638 6s. 8d., or £149 18s. 6d. above the actual cost for the year 1909.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 AND 1884.

During the year 118 Canal Boats were inspected, and with few exceptions were found to be clean, well kept and in good repair.

The Boats inspected were registered to receive 360 persons—342 in the after-cabins and 18 in the fore-cabins.

The number of persons found on the Boats at times of inspection, allowing two children as one adult, was 161, viz. : 138 males, 21 females, and 4 children. One of the children was under five years of age, two were over five and under ten years of age, and one was over ten years of age.

The infringements of the Acts and Regulations were as follows, viz. :—

Seven Boats required repairs to cabins and painting.

Seven Boats required cleansing.

Three Boats the pumps were out of order.

Four Boats the name was indistinct.

One Boat the certificate could not be produced.

Verbal notice was given of all cases of infringements, and in each case the requirements of the notices have been carried out.

There were no cases of Infectious Disease on the Boats.

I have no infringements of the Acts and Regulations to report with respect to Registration, Notification of Change of Master, Separation of Sexes, Ventilation, Removal of Bilge Water, Notification of Infectious Diseases, or Admittance of Inspector.

One Boat has been registered during the year, and in no case has fresh registration been rendered necessary by structural alterations in Boats previously registered.

The progressive number of Boats on the register is 335.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, *

1875 TO 1907.

During the year, I have taken 124 samples under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts within the Borough, and, in addition to these, 91 samples were taken by the County Authorities, making a total of 215 samples.

The samples were submitted to Professor Campbell Brown, County Analyst, who certified that, with two exceptions, the whole of the samples taken by the County Authorities were genuine, and, with two exceptions, the samples submitted by myself were also genuine.

Proceedings were instituted against the owners of the four non-genuine samples, which were of milk, butter, whiskey and vinegar.

With respect to the milk and vinegar samples, fines of 20s. and costs and 5s. and costs were imposed respectively ; and in the butter and whiskey cases costs only were imposed.

The samples obtained during the year were as follows, viz. :—

Milk	...	...	...	69	samples
Butter	...	...	...	46	„
Margarine	...	...	...	8	„
Coffee	...	...	...	14	„
White Pepper	...	...	...	18	„
Lard	...	...	...	16	„
Granulated Sugar			...	2	„
Ground Ginger	...		...	5	„
Vinegar	...		...	15	„
Compound Liquorice Powder			...	1	„
Whiskey	...		...	15	„
Gin	...	...	...	2	„
Rum	...	...	...	2	„
Port Wine	...		...	1	„
Beer	..	...	...	1	„
Total				215	

UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED.

Beef ...	...	...	...	5262 lbs.
Pork...	..	...	...	830 ,,
Fish ...	...	...	...	1200 ,,
Fruit	...	..	...	950 ,,
Tripe	...	...	...	448 ,,
Rabbits	...	...	..	175 ,,
Fowls	...	...	...	100 ,,
Veal ..	..	...	..	60 ,,
Mutton	...	...	..	80 ,,
Total				9105

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 421 cases of Infectious Diseases have been notified, of which 291 were Scarlet Fever, 25 Enteric Fever, 33 Erysipelas, 11 Phthisis, 58 Diphtheria, 1 Membraneous Croup and 2 Puerperal Fever.

Of this number, 187 cases of Scarlet Fever, 11 cases of Enteric Fever and 11 cases of Diphtheria were removed to the Sanatorium.

The deaths at the Sanatorium from this district were :—
Scarlet Fever 4, Enteric Fever 4, and Diphtheria 1.

During the year 311 houses and 21 schools have been Disinfected after the following, viz. :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	234
Enteric Fever	..	...	...	23
Diphtheria	...	..	..	44
Phthisis	...	...	..	9
Croup...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	21

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES FOR 1909.

Nuisances reported to Committee	...	...	...	392
,, Abated	...	...	...	376
Notices and Letters served on Owners and Occupiers	...	...	...	970
,, Served on Contractors	...	...	...	166
Number of Ashpits and Bins emptied	...	...	...	56736
Canal Boats Inspected	...	...	...	118
Number of Seizures of Unsound Food	...	...	...	35
Weight of Beef destroyed	...	...	lbs	5262
,, Pork	,,	...	...	830
,, Fruit	,,	...	...	950
,, Fish	,,	...	...	1200
,, Tripe	,,	...	...	448
,, Rabbits	,,	...	...	175
,, Fowls	,,	...	...	100
,, Veal	,,	...	...	60
,, Mutton	,,	...	...	80

The following Insanitary Conditions have been dealt with :—

Defective House-drains	...	...	...	193
,, Gullies	...	...	...	91
,, Sink-pipes	...	...	...	106
,, Water-closets	...	...	...	381
,, Privies	...	...	...	154
,, ,, pulled down	...	...	...	34
Water-closets substituted for Privies	...	...	...	84
Deep wet Ashpits raised and cemented	...	...	...	130
Defective Spouting	...	...	...	142
,, Roofs	...	...	...	105
,, Pavements, Channelling and Insanitary Yards	...	...	...	179
Houses Repaired	...	...	...	146
Filthy Houses	...	...	...	32
Damp Houses	...	...	...	158
Insufficiently Ventilated	...	...	...	19
Ashpits Repaired	...	...	...	145

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWIN JACKSON, Inspector of Nuisances.